

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1825.

[NO. 293.

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BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

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Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. I. POLEON. The following extracts are from a history of the campaign in Russia, a work recently published in Paris which has met with great success.

Napoleon was not a man to be influenced. As soon as his object was marked out, and he had made advances towards its acquisition, he admitted of no contradiction. He then appeared if he would hear nothing but what flattered his determination; he repelled with ill humour and even with apparent incredulity, all disagreeable intelligence, as if he feared to be shaken by it. This mode of acting changed its name according to his fortune; when fortunate, it was called force of character; when unfortunate, it was designated as infatuation.

[His friends were sometimes deterred from opposing his wishes by a dread of his displeasure.]

But this fear, which did not restrain Caulaincourt and several others, had no influence upon Duroc, Daru, Lobau, Rapp, Lauriston, and sometimes even Berthier. These ministers and Generals each in his sphere, did not spare the Emperor when the truth was to be told. If it so happened that he was enraged by it, Duroc, without yielding, assumed an air of indifference; Lobau resisted with roughness; Berthier sighed, and withdrew with tears in his eyes, Caulaincourt and Daru, the one turning pale, and the other reddening with anger, repelled the contradictions of the Emperor; the first met them with impetuous obstinacy, and the second with short and dry determination. They were often seen to end these altercations by abruptly retiring, and shutting the door after them with violence.

It should, however, be added here, that these warm discussions were never productive of bad consequences; good temper was restored immediately after, without leaving any other impression than redoubled esteem, on the part of Napoleon, for the noble frankness which they had displayed.

The journey of Napoleon through Germany is described as a triumph; and at the meeting of Sovereigns, he is said to have assumed a marked appearance of superiority, which none had the courage to dispute. The author adds:

"The wisest among us, however, began to be alarmed; they said, but in an under tone, that a man must fancy himself more than human to denaturalise and displace every thing in this manner without fearing to be involved in the universal confusion.—They saw these monarchs quitting the palace of Napoleon with their eyes inflamed, and their bosoms swollen with the most poignant resentment.

At Dantzig, Napoleon, "ended the inspection of his immense magazines, and of the second resting point and pivot of his line of operations. Immense quantities of provisions, adequate to the immensity of the undertaking, were there accumulated. No detail had been neglected.

"The greatness of the enterprise; the agitation of co-operating Europe; the imposing apparatus of an army of 400,000 foot and 80,000 horse; so many warlike reports and martial clamors, kindled the minds of veterans themselves. It was impossible for the coldest to remain unmoved amid the general impulse; to escape from the universal influence."

"At that period every one was free to be ambitious! a period of intoxication and prosperity, during which the French soldier, lord of all things by victory, considered himself greater than the nobleman, or even the sovereign, whose lands he traversed! To him it appeared as if the kings of Europe only reigned by permission of his chief and of his arms."

"During his march, Napoleon was exasperated against the Vilia, the bridge over which the Cossacks had broken down, and which had opposed the passage of Oudinot. He affected to despise it, like every thing else, that opposed him, and ordered a squadron of the Polish guard to swim the river. These picked men obeyed the order without hesitation. At first they proceeded in good order, and when out of their depth, redoubled their exertions. They soon reached the middle of the river by swimming. But there the rapidity of the current broke their order. The horses there became frightened, quitted their ranks, and were carried away by the violence of the waves. They no longer swam, but floated about in scattered groups. Their riders struggled in vain; at length their strength gave way, and they resigned themselves to their fate. Their destruction was certain; but it was for their country; it was in her presence, and for the sake of their deliverers, they devoted themselves; and even when on the point of being engulfed forever, they suspended their unwilling efforts, turned their faces towards Napoleon, and exclaimed, "Vive l'Empereur!"

Three of them were especially remarked, who with their heads still above the billows, repeated this cry and perished instantly. The army was struck with mingled horror and admiration."

From the journal of a young gentleman engaged in commercial pursuits, in Brazil.

THE BOOTOCOCODOOS. A tribe of the Native Indians in Brazil is called by this name. While at Rio Janeiro in 1823, curiosity led me over to an island, in the harbour, to see a party of them just brought from the interior part of the country. There were about a hundred in number, of all ages and both sexes, and they were all as entirely naked as when they came into the world. The complexion of these people is similar to that of the North American Indians, but they are not as well formed, and their features are not so regular. They are said to be a most vicious race, confining themselves to no particular limits; that they subsist on plundering other tribes, and pillaging from the inhabitants of the country; that they have a deadly hatred for white people, and that they kill and eat them whenever they come within their power.

Savages of every country have their peculiar tastes and modes of decorating their person, but those of the Bootococodoos are the most singular and at the same time was the most disgusting of any I have seen or read of. Most of the elderly, of those I saw, had the lower lip cut quite through to the teeth, making a gash as long as the mouth into which a round bit of wood, nearly twice the size of a dollar, was introduced; the lower part of the ears are also cut, forming a sort of loop at the bottom, that is brought up at pleasure, and hitched over the top; round bits of wood are worn in these, likewise. When the wood is not in, the lip sometimes drops down below the chin. In the young class, the lip was only perforated partially, and it seemed to be done by degrees, and to require time. None of these creatures appeared to be pursuing any employment, but were squatting about on their haunches, in a kind of listlessness, over a little sm'king fire, and they seemed uncomfortable when exposed to the air, though it was quite warm.—When some beef was brought, they eagerly seized, and began to devour it raw, but were prevented. I was assured positively of their being cannibals. They were filthy, wretched, shameless looking beings; it was humiliating to reflect that they belong to our own species, while there scarcely appeared to be any thing in them superior to the brute creation. I could learn nothing further of them and never had heard of such a race before. I was told at the time, that they had been decoyed into a plantation, and seized by a party of soldiers; and that the Government of Brazil was endeavouring to do something towards the civilization of the tribe. I have since been informed, that they came of their own accord,

with diplomatic objects; and the Chief being permitted an interview with the Emperor, they returned to the wilderness.

N. H. Sentinel.

CHATHAM THEATRE.

The following history of Chatham Garden Theatre in New-York, will amuse our readers:

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

The history of the Chatham Theatre is somewhat remarkable. It owes its birth to a Frenchman, Mr. Barrière, who is really a man of much enterprise and liberality in the management of his concern. Not long since, (a few years ago,) this man kept a confectionary store somewhere in Chatham-street, and by the union of industry and plumb cake, the bustling created by a very active mind, and the profits of sugared corianders, and regent's punch, he contrived to collect together a small quantity of hard money.

The possession of cash, however, only excited his ambition. He extended his plumb cake concern, took a lease of the place called Chatham Gardens, planted shrubs and trees in the interior, built alcoves around its circumference, and erected in the centre, a pretty little fountain, which played away every evening to the amusement of the visitors who frequented the place. During the summer in which this Garden was first thrown open, it became, all on a sudden, a very fashionable place of resort. He had to increase his supply of cake and corianders, and his fountains of punch and lemonade were drunk dry again and again. More money than ever now flowed into his pockets, and more ambition touched the strings of his soul. He immediately got a pavilion erected in the garden, hired a set of musicians to please the people while they were sipping their punch or munching their cakes. The musicians accordingly fiddled for a considerable time, until the proprietor brought him self one day of engaging some singer of eminence. He did so. The canvas roof was pulled down, a new one erected in its place, and the new singer made his appearance before the public. The erection of the roof was the first step towards the existence of the present Chatham Theatre. Different from other structures, it was really a castle in the air, and built downwards to the solid ground. Who but an enterprising and ingenious Frenchman would think of commencing his establishment from the clouds downwards to the earth? But such is said to be the fact. The roof of Chatham Theatre being now posted up in the air, he added a stage to one end of it, and hired a small company to play burlettas and farces. It mended astonishingly, as all this was going on in the same season, while the Park was shut. Money flowed incessantly into his purse, and immediately flowed out again to build up a neat set of walls to surround the Theatre, and support the roof. It was then fitted up in elegant style, scenery prepared, boxes erected, every portion painted beautifully, and forth came to the world the new and beautiful Chatham Theatre.

FISHES.

With respect to fishes, it is probable that a great number of species live in succession on each other, in proportion as they exceed each other in strength, voracity, and activity; their enormous reproduction being evidently destined to supply the vacuity this devouring system might otherwise occasion.

The age of a carp has been known to reach 200 years, and of a pike to 300. Genses would persuade us that many fish sleep, but this does not seem to be the fact, for this race of animals can have no eye brows, nor any membrane to close and cover their eyes with, as other creatures have to whom nature has allowed sleep.

Mr. Carter, (one of the Editors of the N. York Statesman,) while on a visit to Rogers' Knife Manufactory, in Sheffield, Eng. mentions having seen a knife with eighteen hundred and twenty-one blades! the number corresponding with the year in which it was manufactured. Rogers employs 300 men in his establishment. The departments of the workmen are all distinct. One man makes blades, another springs, a third rivets, and so on to the end of the chapter.

The National Intelligencer states that Commodore Porter is wholly ignorant of the salary attached to the rank which has been tendered to him in the Mexican Navy; and that it has not entered into his consideration. The same paper observes that as to the point of acceptance, "the recent events with regard to him in this country, growing out of the Foxardo affair, will have no weight whatever."

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

(By Authority of the State of New-York.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of New-York, on the 4th of January, 1826, and finished in five minutes. 45 Numbers—6 Balots to be drawn, each ticket having 3 Numbers in combination. J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEMES OF THE

New-York State Literature Lottery.

CLASS 3, FOR 1826.

1	prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000
1	do. 50,000 50,000
1	do. 20,000 20,000
1	do. 10,500 10,500
2	do. 5,000 10,000
4	do. 2,500 10,000
10	do. 2,000 20,000
39	do. 1,000 39,000
78	do. 500 39,000
468	do. 100 46,800
4,446	do. 50 222,300

5,051 Prizes, \$567,600

9,139 Blanks.

Less than 2 Blanks to a prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets 850 | *Quarters,* 512 30
Halves, 25 | *Eighths,* 6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed on the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.

Gentlemen are therefore requested, to be early in their application, as all orders actually mailed before the rise, will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.

* Notes of the Bank of the U. States and all its Branches, and generally, the Notes of all the Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities, and Prize Tickets received freely in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The Mails may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Washington City.

10wt89

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECITULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, **CASH ONLY.**

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship James Cropper, which left Liverpool on the 16th ult. arrived at New-York on Wednesday 19th ult. For the following abstract of the information brought by this vessel, we are indebted to the various evening papers of New-York.

An advance of 1d. per lb. had taken place on cotton, on the 15th ult. and 3,000 bags changed hands. The Stock being large, no great advance was anticipated. Uplands were 7d. to 10d. (about 13 to 16 cents.) The House of Duncan and Co. of Liverpool had stopped payment.

The act regulating the conveyance of newspapers to and from the British settlements was to take effect on the 10th of this month. Every paper and printed list of shipping, from the United States, and from any place not a British colony, sent by packets or merchant vessels, and forwarded through the post office, will be subject to the same rate of postage as a single letter.

There is supposed to be more building going on in London at the present time, than there was in the whole kingdom 20 years ago.

Mr. Kean was performing in the Isle of Man. He would embark Oct. 1, for this country. Mr. McCready was playing at Chester.

It is stated by a correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post, that the British commanders on the South American and West India stations, have received positive orders, in the event of any overt act of the French in favour of the Spanish Royalists, to proceed against the French forces, acting as if war had been declared.

The Burmese War, instead of being determined, is yet raging with violence.

There had been no more failure in 1812, up to the evening of the 14th.

The trade between Liverpool and Dublin had become so extensive that four steam-boats were constantly plying between the two ports.

The crops throughout England were represented to be most ample, and of the best quality.

M. Benjamin Constant has published an appeal to the Christian nations in favour of the Greeks, which has been adopted by the Greek Committee of the *Societe de la Morale Chretienne*.

Mr. Hughes, the American Minister to the Hague, arrived at Brussels on the 5th September.

The King of Prussia was expected to arrive at Paris on the 26th ult.

In the month of June, the imports of foreign goods into Riga amounted to nearly 1,740,000 roubles; the value of Russian goods exported, amounted to 6,680,000 roubles.

The defeat of Redschid Pacha before Missolonghi is confirmed.

GREECE.

The most important information relative to Greece, is to be found in the following paragraphs, which are extracted from the Courier Francais. The English papers are silent on the subject, except the Courier, which states that no such propositions have reached the British Government, and that, if they had, they would not be accepted without some qualification. Nevertheless, the accounts having come from various quarters, credits due to them to a certain extent, the statement being given in the Quotidienne, the Etoile, and the Journal des Debats, and also in a letter from Smyrna, dated August 2d:

[FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS.]

Authentic letters from Napoli di Romania, dated the first of August, announce, that on the morning of that day the Provisional Government of Greece had made and published an act of submission to England, invoking its protection on the same conditions as the Ionian Islands. This news has reached the French Ministry, which endeavors to conceal it, because it dreads its influence on the political horizon. But, in spite of its precaution, private letters have escaped the notice of the post-office, and the vigilance of the police.

This appeal to the British Government was preceded by conferences between the Greek Chiefs and Commodore Hamilton, who commands the English naval force in the Levant.

It must be observed, that this important resolution was taken before the raising of the siege of Missolonghi, which is now certain, and the defeat of the forces, both by land and sea, which the Ottoman Porte had before that place.

The Greeks, forsaken or betrayed by the Continental Powers, saw no other means to avert a storm which was ready to swallow them up.

If as men we must applaud the step they have taken to escape extermination and the ferocity of the Turks, we have, as Frenchmen, more than one reason to regret it.

For such is the improvidence, and we must say, the unskillfulness of the French ministry, that it is it, and its faults and false calculations, which have reduced to this necessity a people so worthy of independence. If by impolitic condescensions, by dark intrigues, the French ministry had not prepared and seconded the formation of the Egyptian corps, the Turks would never have ventured alone to invade and lay waste

the Morea. An independent government, a powerful barrier between civilization and barbarism, which would naturally have placed itself under the protection of France, would be already established on the confines of Asia, and now hold a place among the European powers.

Some unperceived, indirect aid, in the absence of an honourable assistance, even a neutrality, would have sufficed to save Greece, and perhaps to save Europe, from another conflagration. For in the midst of the elements of discord which have already shown themselves between the cabinets, will Russia see with indifference countries which she has so long coveted, pass under an influence which she fears and envies?

What will England itself do? Will humanity, will her maritime and commercial interest induce her to protect, to adopt a nation which throws itself into her arms, and which is on the point of perishing entirely if she refuses it?

Shall we see Lord High Commissioners govern all the islands of the Aegean Sea, and the Peninsula of the Peloponnesus?

These are questions that offer them-selves, and which cannot be adjourned.

Would it not be possible that Russia might, by way of compensation, seize at least Moldavia and Wallachia, leaving Servia to Austria, if she finds it to her advantage?

Would France remain a mere benevolent spectator of the aggrandizement of all powers, and would its Ministry enjoy the affecting satisfaction of having brought on such results?

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

The London Times of the 14th ult., contains the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 7.

Our Ministers are under a good deal of embarrassment in regard to the manner of receiving La Fayette, who, according to the accounts brought by the Edward Bonnac, must soon arrive. The moment our ministers heard that the General was coming in the frigate Brandywine, they despatched orders to the authorities at Havre, to prevent any kind of meeting and every mark of honour which might be attempted to be bestowed on him. On the other hand, the most respectable of the merchants and other inhabitants, have resolved to express their esteem for his character by every means in their power. The military commandant is a violent royalist, but the mayor is a good-natured moderate man, who wishes to avoid every sort of tyrannical measures. The American frigate is another subject of embarrassment. It is usual when a frigate enters the port, for her to salute the batteries with 15 guns, but this salute must be returned by an equal number. Now our government are afraid that if they reply to the Americans, the people will think they are expending powder in honor of Lafayette; but if they do not agree to return, they will be obliged to let the frigate enter without saluting, for they well know that the American captain will not burn a match without an assurance of reciprocity.

A letter has been received at Washington from Mr. Ashmun, American Agent at Cape Monserado, which furnishes the most gratifying intelligence of the health and prospects of the new Colony.

CAPT. PATRIDGE'S MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Academical buildings intended for the accommodation of Capt. Patridge, are so far completed, that the rooms are ready for the occupation of the Cadets, and are indeed already principally filled, and every thing is now pursued in the systematic and regular manner prescribed in the Prospectus of the Institution. The Commons house is also so far finished, that the Cadets are furnished there regularly with their meals. Every thing at present, promises a realization of the high expectations formed of the benefit and utility of the institution. The Chaplain of the Seminary, the Rev. Mr. Colton, from the Andover Institution, has arrived, and hereafter religious exercises will be performed in the Hall of the Lyceum.—*Middletown (Connecticut) Gazette.*

From the National Journal.

The President of the U. S. arrived at New-York, on Thursday evening, with an intention to continue his journey on Friday morning. On being informed, however, of the desire of the Corporation and Citizens to pay him their respects, he consented to remain until Saturday morning. On Friday, at eleven o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation waited on the President; and after their visit, he, by invitation, went to the City Hall, where the citizens generally were introduced. At 12 o'clock, a national salute was fired from the battery, by order of General Morton; and in the evening, it was the intention of the President to visit the Park Theatre. Mrs. Adams remains at Quincy, until her health shall be re-established. A Public Dinner was proposed to him; but in conformity with his determination to travel without parade or ceremony, this compliment was declined.—The President appears in excellent health.

New Post Office.—The following is a list of the Post Offices established in this State, from the 1st July to the 30th September last:

Fullwood's Store,	Mecklenburg county.
Marsh's Store	Charlottesville.
Hunt's Store,	Guilford.
Cowan's Store,	Cabarrus.
Salisbury,	Mecklenburg.

Ral. Star.

A boy at Portsmouth, N. H. has been convicted of the offence of writing an obscene word on the fence, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, amounting to \$9.68. The same boy and one other were also convicted of rude and disorderly conduct, swearing, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs amounting to \$3.25 each. They were both committed to prison.

A public sale took place at the Tontine Coffee House, in N. Y. of one thousand five dollar notes, (\$5000) of the Eagle Bank, New Haven, which were purchased by one individual at 37½ cents on the dollar, cash.

A Grand Jury in Wilkesbarre, (Penn.) have presented the National Administration in general, and the Secretary of the Navy in particular, for causing Comm. Porter to be tried by a Court Martial.

November 2nd, 1825.

MR. CLAY.

Our readers will recollect a short article in our paper two or three weeks since, stating that Mr. Clay had disposed of all his property in Kentucky, and had made such arrangements as would indicate that he did not intend to return there to reside again; from the following article, it appears that information was partially incorrect.

A report has been circulated in several papers, for what purpose it is not difficult to conjecture, that Mr. CLAY, prior to his departure from Kentucky, had disposed of nearly all his property for ready money, and made arrangements which indicated that he did not intend to return.—It is far from being correct. He sold no property, except some house furniture which he could not carry to Washington, (such as would probably have been destroyed or injured if left behind,) and a part of his stock of horses, cattle and sheep at Ashland. He retains and cultivates that favourite residence, which is still well stocked; and his houses and lots in Lexington,—indeed all his property with the exception mentioned.

At the late general election in Pennsylvania, it was provided that the people should express their opinion whether a convention, to revise the constitution, should be called or not—and they have determined, by an overwhelming majority, that it shall not. Pennsylvania has already one of the best conditioned and most liberal constitutions in the world, and she has signally prospered by it. [ib.

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New villages and towns are already laying out on the route of the great Ohio canal which is cutting!—and, no doubt, by the time it is completed, it will, like that of New York, be lined with them. Population gathers like a snow ball where employment is plentiful, and labor yields profit.

[ib.

The vineyards in the county of York in the state of Pennsylvania, cover one hundred and fifty acres of land. There are other vineyards in Cumberland county, and there is one in Montgomery county; but the last mentioned, having been managed by a company, does not flourish like the others.

A watchmaker of Bayreuth, has manufactured a cage filled with birds, to the number of 60, representing parrots, sparrows, swallows, &c. each of which has the peculiar note given by nature. The cage is made of brass, and the wheels which make them move and produce the sound are of silver; the plumage is real. A person of distinction, it appears, offered the watchmaker 32,000 florins for his cage, but he will not take less than 60,000.

We have received the first number of a neatly printed paper, just issued at Murfreesborough, in this State. There are now sixteen Newspapers published in North Carolina. *Raleigh Register.*

A. B. Fickle, Deputy Postmaster at Blountville, Tennessee, has been apprehended for robbing the mail, and bound over to the Federal Court at Knoxville for trial. Not being able to give security for his appearance, he was committed to the jail at Jonesborough for safekeeping.

It is stated in the New-York Advocate, (Nash's,) that the Executors of the late General Hamilton have commenced a suit against Rufus King, for the recovery of certain papers, said to have been entrusted to him by the General.

Mr. Clay has lost another daughter, Mrs. Duralde, who recently died at New-Orleans. She was yet young, only 22 years of age. This is the third daughter that Mr. Clay has been deprived of in the last two years. The others were aged 12 and 17.

The Comet's tail grows apace. A few days ago, we stated, on the authority of some measurer of distances between heaven and earth, that the tail of the luminous wanderer was 5 millions of miles in length. The New-York Advocate now tells us it is 30 millions of miles long.

Nat. Jour.

SQUIRREL HUNT, in Iredell.

Mr. White: A squirrel hunt was made up this fall, in Capt. Isaac F. Alexander's company, Iredell county, of 29 persons on each side. The time limited, was from one muster to the other—three months. The company met on the 29th ult. to count out; when it appeared that six thousand seven hundred and fifty scalps were produced: and the animals from which they were taken, were all killed by the parties concerned, and within the three months specified. Now whether our exploit is equal to that mentioned by "Johny Cake," as having been achieved by the sportsmen of the "Scotch-Irish Settlement" in Rowan, who are alleged to have produced fourteen thousand and odd scalps, we leave to the candid reader to determine, after having compared the facts of both cases: It is stated upon the best authority, and indeed has not been denied, that the "Scotch Irish" lads procured bags full of scalps from the adjoining counties—the squirrels to which they belonged having been killed (perhaps) more than a year before. Now, on the other side, we Iredell fellows were strictly honest in the business; no scalp was allowed to be counted, which was not taken from a squirrel killed by one of the party, and within the three months specified.

HO AND HONEST.

GENERAL HULL.

As faithful "chroniclers," it is our duty to say, that General Hull, who recently partook of a public dinner at Boston, has been treated with another at Derby, in Connecticut, of which place he is a native.

Niles' Register.

The election for a Mayor of Philadelphia for one year has just been completed. There were 28 members of Council present. The present Mayor, Joseph Watson, Esq. had 26 votes. *Nat. Jour.*

GENERAL HULL.

As faithful "chroniclers," it is our duty to say, that General Hull, who recently partook of a public dinner at Boston, has been treated with another at Derby, in Connecticut, of which place he is a native.

Niles' Register.

We observe in the last National Gazette, an advertisement in French, addressed to the Old Proprietors of St. Domingo, and their heirs, announcing that Mr. Meijou has been appointed to liquidate their claims for indemnity, agreeably to the provisions of the late Treaty between the governments of France and St. Domingo.

Number of Medical Students attending the last course of lectures at the different schools: University of Pennsylvania, 480; College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 196; Harvard College, 130; Dartmouth College, 80; University of Maryland, 213; College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western Districts of the State of New York, 120; Yale College, 82; Medical College of Ohio, 22; Vermont Academy of Medicine, 124; Transylvania University, 235; Medical School of Main, 60; Brown University, 40; University of Vermont, 42; Berkshire Medical School, 94; Medical College of South Carolina, 50—Total, 1970.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 26.

From Key West.—Two gentlemen, arrived at Savannah on the 22d inst. from Key West, (which place they left on the 12th,) confirm the account of the death of Mr. MILLER. Charge d'Affairs to Guatemala. He died on the 10th September, and was interred with military honors. Thompson's Island was more healthy than it had been. The United States forces on the Island were shortly to be removed. The acting purser of the station, Mr. L. Stensieck, had died.

Courier.

A public dinner was given to Governor Manning, at Pendleton, (S. C.) on the 13th ult., at which Col. R. Anderson presided, and John I. North and Joseph V. Whitney, Esq.s. officiated as Vice Presidents. Amongst the guests were the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Governor Bull, General Earle, &c.

The Boston Palladium states, that the long sought problem of the *quadrature of the circle*, is at length resolved by a foreigner, who has resided in Boston for upwards of twelve years past.

ALL that wish to join a Troop of Cavalry, in the town and neighborhood of Salisbury, will find a paper containing the proposals, at the bar-room of Maj. Vanbrugh's Hotel, in this town. They that subscribe, will consider themselves as pledged to abide by whatever a majority may concide on, either in the manner of equipments, the choice of officers, or anything else. As soon as a sufficient number shall be subscribed, public notice will be given of a meeting of the troop for the purpose of making arrangements.

BEDFORD CHILDERS.

Mountain Creek, Oct. 24th, 1825.

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Notice.

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October 7, 1825.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 8, 1825.

PERILS OF THE MAIL.

It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, of the 27th ult., that two letters with money in them, were mailed at the postoffice in that town, in April, 1824, for Newbern; and that on the arrival of the mail there, the letters were missing, which had never been heard from, until within a few days past, when they arrived safely, and in good order, after a passage of one year and seven months, exhibiting no marks of having been opened.

•••••

Two instances of singular application of names to vocations, are afforded by the nomination of candidates for offices, in the gift of the people of the state of New-York, for their election, during this month. Mr. Brown is a candidate for Coroner in Allegany county; and Mr. Hangmore a candidate for sheriff of another county.

COTTON MARKET.

Notwithstanding the great depression in England, in the price of this staple of the country, the merchants of our country still feel a confidence in a rise of price. It sells in Petersburg from 13 to 14 cents—and in Fayetteville, from 9 to 13.

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Madame Johnson, who, we mentioned in our last, was to have ascended from Castle Garden in New York, on the 18th ult., in the same Balloon in which Mr. Robertson lately went up, took her flight from there at the time appointed, and ascended in most beautiful and majestic style, cheered by the shouts of at least thirty thousand people, who had assembled to witness the novel sight. The balloon continued to rise, until from its height it appeared like a mere black speck; the most intense interest was felt by the assembled multitude, for the fate of this intrepid female, who had thus jeopardised her life to gratify public curiosity. The balloon descended with her at Flatlands, on Long Island, at half past 5 o'clock, having been one hour suspended in the ethereal expanse of Heaven) in an extensive salt marsh, near the ocean. She returned safely to the city at half past 9 o'clock, in a Mr. Jackson's gig. The distance which the balloon travelled, we are not made to understand by the New-York papers; but from our imperfect knowledge of the country, we should suppose it was from ten to fifteen miles.

The balloon was purchased of Mr. Robertson, by a Mr. Fitch, who gave Mrs. Johnson \$200 for her adventure. Mr. Fitch, it seems made a losing business of it: The cost of the balloon, and all other expenses, amounted to \$1776; money received for admission, \$225; making Mr. Fitch the loser, by \$849.

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VELOCITY OF SOUND.

We have before made mention of the project in New-York, of celebrating the completion of the Grand Canal, in a most novel and interesting style. The canal is 365 miles in length, from Lake Erie to the Hudson river; cannon (32 pounds) are to be placed 8 miles apart, on the whole line, making in all 46 cannon; on the water's being let in at lake Erie, the first cannon will be fired, and then the next, and so on, as the sound is communicated from one to the other, throughout the whole line; in this way, it is calculated the news will be communicated from Buffalo to Albany, 365 miles, in the space of 32 minutes. By calculations from the best authority, it is found that the velocity of sound is at the rate of 1107 feet in a second, or 13 miles a minute—occupying only about 28 minutes in its passage from Buffalo to Albany; but an allowance must be made for the time wasted in applying the match to each gun—four minutes, at least, would be lost in this way; making up the 32 minutes.

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GEORGIA ELECTION.

The election in this state, which has excited so much interest throughout the Union, has terminated in the re-election of Gov. Troup, by a majority not far from 800. The returns are unofficial, and cannot be entirely relied on; but the official canvass cannot much vary the reported result—Troup is re-elected Governor beyond all evil; but the Clark party assert, confidently, that there is a majority of members to the Legislature opposed to the Gov., so that his hands will, in some measure, be tied.

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The Duke of Saxe Weimar, a German prince, who has been, for some time, travelling in the United States, has been complimented with a dinner in Philadelphia, by the "German Society" of that city, which is composed of his countrymen, or the descendants of his countrymen. A number of patriotic toasts were drunk; among which were the following:

The land of our forefathers—the land of Poets and Philosophers, of Statesmen, Heroes and Divines.

Our Guest—Honoured and esteemed for his virtues and talents; we welcome him with pride and pleasure.

The State of Pennsylvania—Founded

by the philanthropic Teuton, invigorated by German worth and industry.

Weimar—Justly distinguished as the "Athens of Germany."

The memory of Luther, the Reformer of the Church, and the benefactor of the human race.

By Mr. Jacob Lex—The memory of the German wives whose conjugal affections at the siege of Weinberg Castle saved their husbands.

Cheap living.—A letter from the interior of Ohio, says:

Wheat may be purchased here at 25 cents a bushel, and corn will not be higher than 12 1-2 and 10 cents. I would not exchange a pound of young hyson tea for less than 12 bushels of corn, 6 of Wheat.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, on a late visit to New-Jersey, his native state, was honored by dinners and entertainments in almost every village through which he had to pass. At Somerville, he was complimented with a dinner. The President of the day welcomed him to the state with a very appropriate address; and concluded with the following sentiment: "Our distinguished Guest, the Secretary of the Navy—We rejoice that having withstood the purifying tempest, his bark is safely moored in the haven of honor and public approbation."

Mr. Southard in reply made speech of considerable length, equally appropriate and chaste, wherein he took a view of the present happy condition of New Jersey; noticed its peculiar natural advantages for agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and concluded with the following just and forcible remarks on education, which apply equally to every state in the Union:

Upon the moral and intellectual worth of her people [the people of New Jersey] her future character must essentially rest—to this point she should look with a steady and untiring eye, and recollect that in all which relates to her liberty and free government, there are no truths more sure than that, as she has given universal suffrage, universal education ought to follow—That every man who has by his vote a share in the management of public concerns, ought to be enabled by instruction to comprehend his duties in relation to them, and detect the errors, avoid the impositions, and reward the merits of those whom he appoints; and that every one, no matter how poor, or how incapable of obtaining it for himself, has a right to call upon the public for so much education as will enable him correctly to perform the services required by the public at his hands—and hence the importance of our colleges, our schools, and our school-fund.

He then begged to offer a sentiment—not one of complaint to those who were present, which would seem but as the echo of the gratitude he felt for their kindness, and which they did not desire him to utter, but one of general application, and in which he was sure all would cordially unite. He then gave,

Universal Education—The surest means to produce and support universal freedom.

Mr. Southard was also invited to attend a public entertainment at New Brunswick, with which he complied on Wednesday last. In Trenton a public dinner was given him on Saturday.

MISSOURI FUR TRADE.

We have heretofore published various articles relative to the expedition up the Missouri (under command of Gen. Atkinson) with the view of giving protection, and affording additional facilities, to the American fur trade in that region. From the Missouri Advocate, we derive the following additional information.

We have been politely favored with the pleasure of a letter from Major Edwards, dated Missouri River, Mandan Village, 31st July, 1825.

We learn by the letter, the expedition arrived at the Mandan Villages on the 26th July, and that General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon, the Commissioners, had held a council with the Mandans and Grosventres, and were waiting the arrival of the Crow Indians, who were in the neighborhood, and daily expected, for the purpose of treating with the Commissioners. This object accomplished, the expedition will leave the Mandans for the Yellowstone, about 270 miles above, ascend that river a day or two, return to its mouth, examine the Missouri some distance above, and then yielding to the impetuosity of its dark rolling wave, return to the point of their departure for winter quarters.

Still Later.—By a letter received in this place, dated 5th Aug. we learn, that the Crow Indians had met and entered into a treaty with the Commissioners, and that the entire object of the expedition, so far, had succeeded.

No difficulty had been presented to the Commissioners, nor was any anticipated; and it is expected they will reach here by the first Nov. at which time we shall be able to furnish our readers with further particulars.

The able manner in which General Atkinson has conducted this expedition deserves particular notice, and the Commissioners and Officers richly merit our highest commendation. They left the Council Bluffs on the 14th day of May

last, and steering the bold current of the Missouri, passed through a wilderness inhabited by numerous nations of Indians, a distance of 1230 miles, in 90 days, in such perfect order, that almost the first intelligence we receive, is that they have accomplished every object of their mission.

It is stated in the Yorkville (S. C.) "Pioneer," that there is no *Paper Mill*, of any description, in the state of South-Carolina. The large quantities of paper used in the state, are all procured from abroad; there are our daily, two semi-weekly, and thirteen weekly newspapers, published in the state; the paper used in all of which establishments, is procured from a distance. The "Pioneer" states, that a paper-mill in York, or some adjoining district, would be liberally patronized.

New Loan.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given public notice, that proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, in Washington, until the 21st of November next, for a loan of ten millions four hundred thousand dollars, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed at the last session, authorizing a loan of twelve millions. The stock is to bear an interest of four and a half per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the government; as follows: one half at any time after the 31st of December, 1828, and the remainder at any time after the 31st of December, 1829. No proposal for a less sum than \$19,000 will be received, nor will any offer be received at less than par.

Courier.

MECHANICS WANTED.

Yorkville, South Carolina, it is believed is much in want of Mechanics; among others, it is believed that a *Coppersmith* and *Tinsmith* workman, might do good business; also, a *Saddle and Harness Maker*.

Journeymen Tailors, Boot and Shoemakers, Cabinet makers, and Journeymen Mechanics of every kind, generally, are scarce, and the wages given, we learn have been liberal.

A Master Tailor was lately compelled to leave the place, for want of Journeymen, to make up the work engaged.

Yorkville Pioneer.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 27.

Cotton, 12 a 12½; flour, fine, 4½ a 5; superfine 7½; wheat, 1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 a 42½; peach brandy, 30 a 35; apple do, 42 to 45; corn, 50 to 60; bacon, 6½ a 7; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 4 ½; sugar, muscovado, 12½; coffee, prime green, 19 a 22; 2d and 3d quality, 1 a 19; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7½; beeswax, 30 a 32½; rice, 4 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ pr. 100 lbs.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 24.

Cotton, S. Island, 30 a 65; stained do, 30; Maine and Santee, 40 cts.; short staple, 13 ½ cents; Whiskey, 31 a 32 cents; Bacon, 5 a 6; Hams, 8 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 2 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 20. Inf to good, 15 a 18; N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 4 per cent. Georgia do, 1 a 2 per cent. dis.

Cotton—Several parcels have arrived, and some sales effected at 13 a 13½ cents for new Uplands, and in the early part of the week, some as high as 14 cents; but since the late accounts from Liverpool via New-York, of a further decline in the article, it is difficult to make sales above 12½ cents.

Groceries—Few transactions have taken place in Sugar and Coffee—purchases to any extent have not been made, probably owing to the large sale that was advertised to take place this day, but which is postponed—we therefore continue the quotation of last week. New-Orleans Molasses meets with ready sale. Whiskey in demand. Brandy dull at our quotations. Gin very dull—no demand.

Courier.

CHERAW PRICES, Oct. 25.

Cotton, from 24 to 13½; cotton bagging, 25 to 30 cts. per yd.; bacon, 7 to 8; brandy, apple 42 to 45; peach 50 to 55; flour, 5 to 8; whiskey, 40 to 42; salt, 80 to 90; sugar, brown, 9 to 14.

Married,

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, Mr. William Beatty, of Yorkville, S. C. to Miss Nancy Turnbough, of this town.

Also, on the same day, by Meshack Pinkson, Esq. Mr. Abner Hall to Miss Nancy Howard, of this county.

In this county, on Thursday, the 27th ult. by James W. Ramsey, Esq. Mr. Nathaniel J. Judson to Miss Jane Erwin.

Also, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. George H. Sloan, of Iredell county, to Miss Eliza Torrence, of Mecklenburg county.

DIED.

At his residence in this county, 18 miles from town, on Saturday, the 29th ult. *High Braly*, Esq., aged about 60 years. Mr. Braly was a native of this county; and throughout the whole of his life, sustained a character for integrity, for intelligence, and all the requisites of a useful public officer and highly exemplary private citizen, as irreproachable as any man that ever lived. No person in the county, ever was more highly esteemed by the public, than Mr. Braly; and none could have friends more ardently attached to him, than was a very extensive circle to this excellent man. The death of such men as Mr. Braly, is a public bereavement.

In Davidson county, on the 25th of October, in the 41st year of her age, Elizabeth Bodenhamer, wife of William Bodenhamer, Esq. after a most severe and protracted indisposition of several of the last years of her life. She bore her affliction with the becoming fortitude and meek submission of a pious Christian. She left an affectionate husband, and a numerous family of children, with an extensive connexion of relatives and friends to whom her long ex-

pected departure. To her family, the loss is irreparable; to her acquaintances and neighbors, it will be long felt and deeply regretted; for she was amiable and exemplary in all her conduct, and was truly one of those unexceptionable persons who has never been heard to speak evil of any one, nor have we ever heard of any one speaking evil of her. Such is the happy consequence of deeply inculcating that inimitable precept, of doing to others as we would they should do unto us. And altho' death, relentless death, has drawn his curtain around her, and has removed her from the society of all her earthly friends, it has also given her a passport to the sweet society and ineffable friendship of her divine Redeemer; leaving her surviving friends in the fullest confidence that she has now escaped from an entangling wilderness, and is received into a paradise of delights, where she is safely settled in the regions of unmolested security, where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary and afflicted are eternally at rest.

De parted this life, on Monday the 17th ult. at his residence in Rockingham county, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. Charles Moon, Minister of the Gospel of the local order in the Methodist Church.

BISHOP RAVENSCROFT

Will pass thro' this place about the 9th or 10th instant on his way to Christ Church. He will preach here on the 26 & 27th. A meeting of the Vestry of this Church (St. Luke's) will be held on Thursday next, at the house of Doctor Ferrand, where the members and friends of the Church are respectfully requested to attend.

Nov. 5th, 1825.

By Saturday's Mail.

The Democratic Press states, (upon what authority we know not) that the frigate *Brandywine* had not been at sea but a few days before it was discovered she had eight feet water in her hold. 30,000 weight of ammunition, and a quantity of ballast, was thrown overboard, and the water pumped out. The oakum with which the vessel was caulked, had been washed out, which caused the leak. When the ship was last spoke, she was within a few days sail of Havana, her port of destination, where she would undergo a thorough repairing. We suspected the ship was built in too great a hurry, to be well done. Gen. La Fayette enjoyed good health; he expected to meet all his family, on landing at Havre.

The National Road.—Capt. Poussin, and Lieut. Trimble of the U. S. engineers, left Washington City a week or two since, on the examination of the route through the south-western part of Virginia, thence via Knoxville, Tennessee, &c. to New-Orleans. It is expected the reconnaissance of this route will be completed by the month of March next. Gen. Bernard remains in Washington, to make the calculations and estimates of the great Canal from the Potomac to the Ohio river. Col. D. Shriver's health is so bad, that he has resigned his situation, and left the service.

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The Muse.

FOR THE WESTERN SABOLINIAN.

TO LOUISA, on her anniversary Birth Day.

No day in all our lives brings home
More forcibly this truth,
That "we are hast'ning to the tomb,"
Than that which whispers, "I am come,
"The birth day of thy youth."

Time's such a treach'rous wight, that we
(Unless we watchful are)
Too oft permit from us to flee,
Nor feel his loss, till lo ! we see,
That loss bring on despair.

Happy those souls who still can say,
On each successive year,
That to improve each fleeting day,
Has been their constant care.

Thrice happy they—they need not fear
Death's dark approaching hour;
Angels await, their souls to bear
Beyond the skies to glory, where
That monster has no power.

That Heaven may be your blest estate,
Is still my constant prayer:
O, then, no longer hesitate;
Secure before it be too late,
A happy ent'rence there.

Charleston, S. C. April 10, 1825.

C.

BOOK PINEAPPLE'S POME.

HEALTH.

I fill this cup to one made up of lovelessness alone,
A woman of her gentle sex the seeming paragon
To whom the better elements and kindly stars have given
A form so fair, that, like the air, 'tis less of earth than heaven.
Her every tone is music's own, like those of morning birds,
And something more than melody dwells ever in her words:
The language of her heart are there, and from her lips each sound,
As one may see the burthened bee forth from its rose.
Affections are as thoughts to her, the measures of other hours:
Her feelings have the fragrance, the freedom, of young flowers;
And lovely pulsions, charging oft, so ill her, she appears
The image of themselves by turns,—the ideal of past years!
Other bright eyes one glance will trace a picture on the brain,
And of her voice in echoing hearts a sound must long remain,
But memory such a mine of her is very much endear'd.
Some days ago my latest sigh will not be life's best balm.
I filled this cup to one made up of lovelessness alone,
A woman of her gentle sex the seeming paragon
Her health I would on earth there stod some more of such a
frame.
That life might be all poetry, and weariness a name.

HOW TO GROW RICH.

Two tradesmen, in earnest, were striving to learn,
What means to make use of, great riches to earn;
A friend who set over them, advised with a smile,
"Live on half of your income, and live a great while."

[BY AUGUST.]

MANUMISSION SOCIETY.

Address delivered before the North-Carolina Manumission Society, at its meeting at Hopewell Meeting House, Randolph county, 9th Sept. 1825, by Moses Swain, Esq.

Fellow Members: However I may feel myself honoured by this call on my feeble services, through the politeness of our worthy President, yet no feelings of self-gratulation can extinguish, and I fear not properly repress, the overwhelming idea of the magnitude, the importance, and I may add, the delicacy of the subject on which I am about to address you. In magnitude it has only been surpassed by that which, in the last century, formed the question, Shall we be emancipated from British thralldom, throw off the yoke of foreign masters, and rise to the grade of free men? It is important, because it involves the tremendous considerations of the first principles of government but partially applied; Religion outraged, and legislation abused. It is delicate, because our country will not act with unanimity on it.

On one side are enlisted all those better feelings of the human heart, springing from a native sense of justice, prompted by humanity andominated by policy; and on the other is a formidable array of all those prejudices to which, from our make, we are exposed by an inordinate love of power, ease and luxury; rendered strong by long habit, almost sanctified in the pulpit, half legalized on the bench, and at the bar in our courts of justice; fostered and protected in our legislative halls, to which they have too easy access. And we find too many of our fellow citizens, whose talents are the boast of society, whose breasts are warmed with the generous glow of patriotism, the seat of many social virtues, the cabinet of sacred friendship, and, I had almost said, the abode of Religion; who yet withhold from us their aid in the prosecution of our object,—I mean the abolition of slavery, with its black train of concomitant evils.

To paint, in proper colours, a subject thus great, important and delicate, and avoid the imputation of wantonly wounding the sensibilities of any, seems to require a talent, for the absence of which I fear zeal and candor cannot compensate. I feel, however, much consolation when I review this audience, and recognize many distinguished citizens, whose age, virtue, and acknowledged political integrity, give them an ascendancy in public estimation; and knowing they have devotedly espoused the cause of human

ity, I feel emulous to share in the labors and the honors of renovating public opinion; which, in a government like ours, is the soul of its existence.

Mr. President, in the prosecution of this address, we shall omit the many religious considerations, so properly and intimately connected with our subject. The moral injustice of the practice, the turpitude of the crime, and its incompatibility with the precept of the Gospel of God, have been so ably shown in a variety of publications, that it may now be left for the pious clergy of the several churches to warn those under their care, that the spirit and practice of slaveholding are equally incompatible with all expectations of happiness in that state of future existence to which we are all hastening. Little more will now be attempted, than a few brief observations for the purpose of showing the indifference, the fatal indifference, with which African slavery, and its attendant evils, are treated by those whom, from year to year, we invest with the power of making laws for the suppression of crimes and the promotion of virtues. I should trespass on your time, if not on your understanding, by adding a single argument, to prove that all legislation should be based on principles of strict moral justice;—have for its end and object the protection of the weak against the strong, the diminution of human misery, and the increase of human happiness.—Have the law-making powers of North Carolina founded the policy of its slave laws on this principle, or had its views directed to this object? I presume, sir, a candid inquiry into the nature and operation of those laws, would extort from prejudice itself a negative answer to this question.—Such an inquiry into the spirit of those laws must also be omitted, that we may hasten to glance at the slave market, as it exists under the auspices of our republic. When colonies were planted in America, "slavery, that monument of African degradation, of American and European disgrace," was imported here, and incorporated with colonial policy. How happy for America, if, when she triumphed over the arms of Great Britain, she had also defeated the dark and deep-laid policy of her ministry, and not suffered this abuse to remain a humiliating example of our inconsistency, and a melancholy proof of the imperfection of human institutions. It will hardly be doubted, but that the policy of introducing slavery into the North-American colonies, emanated from that pandorian box, the British cabinet; for we find it pervaded her colonies elsewhere, and was designed as a helm to direct their subordinate movements, or as a scourge to chastise their disobedience to her royal pleasure, when these States had effectually resisted her arms, defeated much of her interested policy, and were about to establish a plan of general and federative government. Notwithstanding the just declaration they had made of the Rights of Men, and the pure principles that dictated that instrument, it was found impracticable to prohibit the trade to Africa for slaves, earlier than the eighth year of the present century. There were certain men in the convention (may dark oblivion, with her impenetrable shade, eternally cover the record of their names) who would even have a constitutional guarantee for its continuance up to that period. Yet many of the States did, previous to that time, take measures to prohibit the introduction of slaves. The state of Virginia, although she had so long and so deeply participated in the gains and the guile of the traffic, has the honor of being first in the Union to do it away; the state of Alabama, though among the youngest sisters in the Union, it is said, will pursue a similar course; while North-Carolina, with some of her other sisters, equally blind to her own interest, in point of policy, and deaf to the groans of humanity, is still holding open a market for the sale of men. Yes, sir, not only those smuggled into our coasts by pirates may find a market here, but our public high-ways are almost daily polluted by those miscreants, with their human booty, who have bought the right, or rather the power, to tyrannize over the husband, and humble the wife to their brutal lust; to separate the infant offspring from the arms of the weeping mother; to lock the father and the son in the same cruel chain, drive them hundreds of miles, condoning each other's fate, and cursing the day they were born, to drain

the cup of human woe to its very dregs! Do the laws of North-Carolina prevent, or punish, crime, or is it all sham and mockery? While those enemies of mankind are permitted to stalk-like demons through the land, the smile of innocence shrinking from their look; the bloom of chastity withering from their touch; the silver locks of age stiffening at their frown, and the muscular, manly form, writhing and expiring under their lash. And, alas! is the sacred sanction of law given to the infernal compact on which this accumulation of crime and misery depends? Does the legislature of a christian community convene, year after year, in solemn farcical pomps, spend thirty or forty days in local, miserable and partial legislation? We are shocked at the indifference with which this subject is treated. The people of the state permitted to expend thousands in the purchase of slaves from other states; and drive them, shackled, through the country, in such a manner as would insult the Religion of Mahomet, and call down the arm of the grand Turk to avenge the wrongs done the precepts of his prophet—and we heed it not. We do not suffer ourselves to look forward to the consequences, the fearful consequences, which must result to the state from this accumulation of their numbers among us. So far from taking energetic and manly measures to vindicate the moral character of the state, to wipe off the stain of crimes the most diabolical, and save posterity from the horrors of future insurrection, we have derived a pitiful, vile and polluted revenue from the sin of the trade.

[To be concluded next week.]

THE CIRCASSIAN WOMEN.

History, travellers and romance, have said nothing of the beauty of the Circassian women, which is not below the truth. Beauty has been considered as an imaginary being, a thing of invention, and to justify this extravagant idea, it has been alleged, that what is beautiful to the eyes of one people, is not to those of another; that a Chinese beauty would have no charms in France or England; and in like manner, that the French or English would have no attractions in the eyes of a Chinese. But the beauty of the Circassian women is a sufficient answer to this reasoning, since they are acknowledged to be beautiful by all nations. They are every where sought after, and are the ornament of all the seraglios of Asia, Africa, and Europe, because they possess that pleasing union of features, that proportion of all the parts of the body, that splendor, those brilliant tints, that whole that cannot be defined, but which exists, and necessarily constitutes beauty, since all men render it homage.

It is only in this point of view that the inhabitants of Circassia (a country between the Caspian and Black seas,) deserve the attention of the observing traveller. It will easily be conceived that the nation which considers women as merchandise can never make her a companion, nor consider marriage as a sacred and indissoluble union. We find, accordingly, that the Circassians have many wives, whom they change at pleasure; but the first wife always has a superiority over the others, which nothing can take away, and which she retains till death.

This first wife, who is usually married when extremely young, is purchased like the rest in the public markets, where an innumerable multitude of women are exposed to sale, habited in the manner which is judged most likely to excite the desire of the buyer. No inquiry is made with respect to whence the woman was brought, and if the names of her parents are asked, it is only to ascertain whether she derives her birth from a stock of pure and acknowledged beauty. The usual price of a beautiful Circassian female is from eight to ten thousand piasters.

Women being the principal commerce in Circassia, every thing in their education and habitual life has for its object to preserve their beauty and facilitate its development. All domestic occupations are abandoned to the slaves—women are solely employed with the arts of the toilette and the means of pleasure. They make it a particular study to modulate their grace and melodious tones, and to display elegance in every motion. Their habitations are intermingled with gardens, and from small villages very near to each other, and consisting of about twenty houses each. And in the middle of each of these villages is

a strongly fortified tower, in which in case of invasion, they shut the women and the riches of the country. These towers, as well as all the houses, are built of wood, decorated with great art, and finished with taste.

The dress of the Circassian men is a mixture of the Greek and Turkish habits. It consists of a pair of wide pantaloons, buskins, a close bodice fastened with a girdle, a kind of domino with open sleeves, and a cap or turban not very high, broad at the top, and narrow at the bottom. They shave their beards, leaving very long mustachios.

The dress of the women is more simple and pleasing. It consists of pantaloons, a bodice, and a long robe in the Armenian taste, or a large furred pelisse. From the cap or bonnet, of the shape of a sugar loaf, hangs a veil. This bonnet is richly ornamented with pearls.

The dress is never sold with the women, unless agreed for separately. The Circassian women, however, like the European, wear under all a linen garment which they change every day, and this garment the seller is obliged to give with the woman to the purchaser. In this state he delivers his merchandise.

[Hibernian Magazine.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The late English papers are filled with reports of prosecutions against offenders under a late statue for preventing cruelty to animals, and essays upon the subject, from one of the latter of which we extract the following sensible paragraph:

"I once knew a traveller for a house of great trade in the city, who deemed himself singularly fortunate in possessing a horse during many years, of ample strength to carry his weight, and to treat lightly any stretch of labour or extraordinary occasions. Both himself and his horse were intimately acquainted with each other; the rider would rely upon his beast for any hasty effort, and the beast was well assured that he was never urged except on some rare necessity. He always knew, that however diligent he was on the level, his breath was spared up-hill; his knees were protected down-hill; that he had never brought his master to an inn, but he stood by while his legs and feet were washed, his shoes fastened, his stall well littered, and his rack and manger well supplied. Thus, notwithstanding all his constant work, Scamper never saw his master enter the stable in the morning, but he greeted him with a neigh of his breath, and a paw of his feet; and, after tasting the strength of a comfortable breakfast, sometimes with his corn tossed into a pint of ale, each of these affectionate friends was always in good humor to pursue his journey; and if a pack of hounds in full cry should happen to skirt the wood of a distant covert, neither of them felt any displeasure, at leaving the dusty road, and joining the sport. It happened however, that the traveller came at last to the end of his journey; he died respected and lamented by every friend who knew him, and poor Scamper was sold to a relation who had seen his merit, at three times the price of his first cost. I need not comment on the reverse. This was the result of kind treatment, and it was no more than justly due to his honest exertions. Humanity, like honesty, is the best policy in man; it is the vital principle of that we profess."

TURNPIKE ROADS.

When a bill was brought into the British parliament fifty years ago, to establish turnpike roads throughout the kingdom, the inhabitants for forty miles round London, petitioned against such roads; their arguments were, that good roads would enable the farmers of the interior country to bring their produce to the London market cheaper than they who lived nearer the city, and paid higher rent; that the market would be overstocked, the prices diminished, and they unable to pay their rent, or obtain a living. The good sense of parliament, however, prevailed; the roads were made—the population and commerce of London increased, the demand for produce increased, and he who lived nearest to London still had a superior advantage in market.

Fulton's letter to Mr. Gallatin.

So quick is the produce of pigeons, that in the course of four years, 14,760 may come from a single pair; and in the same period of time, 1,274,840 offspring from a pair of rabbits.

Glass Ware.

TO DRUGGISTS, CHINA MERCHANTS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 8000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assort. sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT.

Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 60f

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1825. 78

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER Sessions, 1825: Caveat to the will of John Heath, dec'd: Baxter Heath and wife, and others, vs. David Banks and his wife, Jane and the children and heirs at law of Millie Sharp, dec'd, to wit: Lydia, intermarried with — Johnson; Sally, intermarried with Nathan Coulson; James Sharp, and Williams Sharp; John Brooks, and his children, to wit: Jenny Brooks, Baxter Brooks, John and Sally Brooks, who are minors under the age of twenty-one years, and who appear by their guardians John Brooks, and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the above named defendants live out of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, as to them, for six weeks, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday of December next, and plead or answer to the said caveat, judgment will be taken, pro confesso, to them.

MATT. R. MOORE, c. e. c.

Price adv. \$2. 6187

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER sessions, 1825: Lewis D. Schenewitz, vs. Beasley and Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 2475 acres of land, the property of Edmund Beasley.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Edmund Beasley, appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday of December next, and plead or answer, judgment will be entered by default against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, c. e. c.

Price adv. \$2. 6189

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825: William Hines, admr. vs. William Faires: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Bredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, C. K.

Price adv. \$4. 6190

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

CHARLOTTE, June term, 1825: Charles McDowell vs. David Greenlee: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively, for three months, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the third Monday in January, 1826, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly.

Test: JOHN MILLER, C. K.

Price adv. \$2. 6191

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

THE COURT of Equity, October term, 1825: Citizen S. Woods and others vs. George T. Hearsey: Original Bill. The plaintiffs in this case having shown that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, and that the lands which they claim lie in this county, and that the defendant has other real property worth a large sum in other parts of this state, it is thereupon ordered, that the said George T. Hearsey be notified by publication to be made six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then answer or plead to the complaints of his bill; that on failure, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and decree entered accordingly.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. n. s.

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